Manufacture of arrack from Cocoanut toddy

Mr. Joseph Pettah—Sir, I move that "*This Council recommends to the Government that the whole quantity of arrack required for sale in the State be manufactured from cocoanut toddy*".

Now, before proceeding further with this resolution I wish to preface it by the observation that I don't want people to drink either the cocoanut arrack or the present arrack. I don't want to encourage drinking among them. But whether we want to encourage it or not, drink they will, and if they drink let them drink the better stuff than the useless stuff which is now inflicted upon them. That is the position I now take up.

Now, the first argument which I would advance in support of this resolution is that my resolution is in consonance with the sound natural law that the people of a country should not be made to depend upon the products of other countries when to meet the same demand there are better products at home. It is only one of those elementary principles of Economic Development that the resources of the country should be developed, that we should tap our own resources rather than unnecessarily depend upon the products of another country. That is my first argument. Some time ago in Cochin it was the cocoanut arrack that was for sale and I do not know for what particular reason that was given up in favour of the present stuff. Well, I cannot say from my personal experience which is better, whether the cocoanut arrack or the thing that is now put for sale in Cochin. But there are some friends of mine who having had experiences of both would assure me that cocoanut arrack is much more a delicious drink than the arrack that is now on sale. Then again, I understand that it is used more for medicinal purposes at least by the country-folk. As to medical opinion on the matter, whether it is more injurious or less injurious I have seen opinions both ways. Some Doctors, perhaps including the Chief Medical Officer of Cochin, may say that cocoanut arrack is more injurious than the other. But I have equally eminent opinion on the other side. I have consulted a few especially after sending this resolution and I find that they are of opinion that the cocoanut arrack, if at all, is less harmful than the arrack which is on sale now.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—Let us know the authorities, please.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Since I have not quoted authorities on the one side I think it would be unfair on my part to quote

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authorities on the other side. Therefore, I refrain from quoting authorities on either side.

Again, the second argument is this that especially in these days of economic depression the brunt of which has fallen on the owners of cocoanut garden this will be a timely relief. The prices of cocoanut products have gone very very low. At one time, for instance, the price of one candy of copra was somewhere about Rs. 120. Rs. 115 was the price realised by many. But now it is something like simple Rs. 34. That shows the great fall in the prices of cocoanut products. It is a very great hardship that has fallen, none of our making no doubt. But still if we can give them some relief why not make an attempt in that direction? The reply will come that after all the relief that could be given to the owners of cocoanut gardens or cocoanut cultivators by the adoption of this resolution would be rather small. May be small; but there is something of it. We can't by any particular or any single measure all at once relieve the economic misery of this section of the people. We shall have to devise many means and all of them together may go a fairly long way in solving the economic miseries of these people. This is one proposal. There was another proposal for encouraging the jaggery industry. Again, there is a resolution tabled about the starting of a sugar factory. If we take all these things together there will be a substantial relief. If you analyse and say well, this Hon'ble Member says one thing; that Hon'ble Member another thing; it will not be possible" that will be an unfair and unsympathetic way of looking at these things which I hope the Hon'ble Member who is responsible for the reply would not take up. Seeing that he is a fair minded man and one who has the welfare of the people at heart I am sure he will not have recourse to such unfair and unsympathetic attitudes and points of vision.

Then the third argument is that it will encourage a very useful cottage industry. I have come into possession of copies of certain petitions submitted to the Government by a large section of the Ezhuva community soon after the introduction of the present kind of arrack here in Cochin petitions bringing home to the Government the very sad plight to which they were reduced because their occupation was gone. Now the adoption of this resolution will lead to the tapping of very many trees which would again give a useful work to the toddy tappers. That has been their hereditary profession and very many of them were thrown out of employment on account of the substitution that has taken place in this matter. Not only that. There would be such other incidental works also. The manufacture of cocoanut arrack

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would imply, therefore, the employment of at least a fair number of the people of Cochin. These are some of the arguments which could very reasonably be advanced in favour of this resolution.

We have time and again brought to the notice of the Government the necessity of encouraging cottage industries. This is a cottage industry which can be easily developed and which would give relief at least to some section of the people.

Now we come to the difficulties. Government might bring forward a number of difficulties which, according to them, stand in their way of adopting this resolution. Their main difficulty would be one, I understand, based on finance. They may say that the adoption of this resolution would lead to so much of illicit distilling in the country with the consequent loss of Government revenues. That, I think, is going to be their argument against this resolution. I fail to see how the manufacture of cocoanut arrack in the State would lead to a greater spread of illicit distilling than what might be prevailing even now. The Government may say that distilling is very easy in the case of cocoanut arrack. Almost in every house the thing could be manufactured and therefore, the Government will be robbed of a good deal of its revenues. Two points are to be remembered in this connection—two points which are relevant to this matter.

One is this : The cocoanut arrack, it is true, may be easily distilled. But then there is this that those who want to distil cocoanut arract will have to get toddy. The tapping of toddy could be easily controlled. Even now there is the tapping of fermented toddy and that is strictly controlled. So, if the contract to distil this is given to a few people, say a few licensees, or if it is put in auction, I am sure, there will be people in Cochin to take up this right or to buy this privilege from the Government and they would be distilling and they would also be given the right to have certain trees tapped just as now the contractors who have taken up the sale of toddy are given the privilege of having a certain number of trees tapped. Of course, if more trees are tapped the Government will get an additional income in that way. Both the Government and the contractor will be interested in preventing illicit tapping. Though distilling may be done privately within the house without much of the knowledge of the outside people tapping of a tree cannot be done so privately and even now it is controlled. Have select areas where the right could be given in auction to private individuals and they will see that illicit tapping and illicit distilling are not resorted to by others. It would be in their interest also to prevent such illicit

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transactions. If the Government would lend a helping hand this illicit distilling ould be prevented. The Government need not take up the distilling work nor the sale of the arrack. If the Government is undertaking that, if at all there is any loss, it might come upon the Government. But I am positively sure that if the Government puts it in auction this right of distilling and selling cocoanut arrack the bid figures, if at all anything, would be even larger than the present figures. Otherwise let the Government try it for an year or two and I am sure they will be fully convinced that if at all there is any difference it will be in their favour. The contractors will come in larger numbers seeing that the cocoanut arrack could be manufactured in various kinds of various degrees and of various sorts so as to compete effectively even with foreign liquors. Now-a-days, because of the ordinary stuff that we have any fashionable man or very often very many people go in for foreign liquors, because the arrack that is on sale now could not effectively compete with foreign liquors. If cocoanut arrack could be manufactured, I am sure, it could compete successfully and therefore, there will be a larger sale not because there is a larger amount of drinking among the people but those who now go in for foreign liquors could be induced to go in for cocoanut arrack of superior kind. In this way also the country will gain. Instead of much money going out of the country in the sale of foreign liquors that money could be retained at home. So from whatever standpoint you look at it, you find, it is a paying proposition for the people and for the Government. These fears entertained by the Government are mostly illusory: But there is something whispering in my ears that objections might come from some other quarters, quarters which are not under our control. Highly placed people having in the palm of their hands even the destinies of Cochin might take objection to Cochin adopting cocoanut arrack. If it is that that is argument against the adoption of this resolution; then again I say there is much more necessity for a resolution of this kind in the Assembly so that the Government with the support of the people on their side can negotiate with those authorities and can bring home to them the fact that the people in Cochin desire to have a change. "Would you not allow us to have this necessary change"? If the Government is negotiating by itself without the support of the people that will be quite a different matter. I am sure, it is precisely in such matters that the Government require a ticket from the people. Then they can say it is also the popular will. There is public opinion behind them. It is the desire of the people of Cochin that they should have a change especially in these days, of economic de-

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pression. Even in view of that argument I think this resolution is a very necessary thing and the Government should, therefore, themselves feel glad that this resolution has come forward to this House. I hope that they will not stand in the way of this resolution being accepted by this Hon'ble House. I commend this resolution to the kind acceptance of this House.

Mr A. Sankara Menon.—Sir, I beg to second this resolution. All the facts and all the arguments that could be placed have been placed before the Council by the Hon'ble Mover himself. I do not wish to add anything more.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—How much revenue is derived from the sale of Patta arrack?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—By way of duty we get about a lakh and a half. By rentals we get more than Rs. 80,000.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—That is not for alcohol but for the other thing also. Is it not?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—No. No.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The first argument raised is about the quality of the liquor. I know this much. The quality improves by keeping it for a longer period. The only thing in this world which improves by time is alcohol. Therefore, the longer you keep it the better quality it would be. Keeping it for a longer time involves investment of capital and so the price also increases. The second argument is about the economic aspect.

The number of trees as I understand from the Hon'ble Member for Excise that would be tapped for this purpose will be somewhere below 3,000 trees. It is not going to solve the economic problem to any appreciable extent. If you are going to have this from cocoanut toddy it will be more difficult to detect illicit distilling because now the quality of the alcohol is different and when the Government is supplying the same liquor from the cocoanut toddy which will be the same as that illicitly made it will be more difficult to differentiate one from the other. In British it is brought under the category of foreign liquor and a high duty is levied. A similar thing will have to be done here also. Then about the cottage industry. I do not know whether it is a cottage industry. On the whole I understand this point that is the economic question. But I do not think this is going to revolutionise the economic situation to any appreciable extent. If it is so it is worth considering. But from the information that I received from the departmental head I do not think it is worth while to take the alteration at present.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—Sir, before I proceed with the merits of the case I shall give a brief history of the present system. Prior to 1081 the manufacture and sale of cocoanut arrack was

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given direct to the contractors under Farming System and Government had no direct dealing with the manufacture or sale. The contractor had to find his own men for the sale. In 1081 this system was given up. Patta-arrack was introduced from 1081 in Chittur and Talappalli Taluks. The death blow to the cocoanut arrack was given in 1089. I understand one of the objects of the resolution is to give some relief to the owners of the cocoanut trees on account of this depression. There is an impression that the quantity of arrack consumed in the State is very large. Although my department is accused of inducing people to drink more we have not been able to make the people drink a drop more than they did in the last year. People adjust themselves to their necessities. The number of trees required for cocoanut arrack depends upon the quantity of arrack consumed. From our experience we find that we will require only 100 gallons of arrack per day for the whole State. To manufacture 100 gallons of arrack we want only 800 gallons of toddy. Three trees will yield one gallon of toddy and so we require only 2,400 trees for the whole quantity. Now we are tapping between 30,000 and 40,000 trees for fermented and sweet toddy. When compared with this figure 2,400 is a very insignificant figure. The owners can expect to get a maximum of 6 rupees as tapping pattom per tree per year. Some of the members may question it. But I can substantiate it. There is a proposal to introduce a sugar factory and one gentleman has given me a statement in which he has calculated the tapping pattom of a tree as 8 annas even in these days of depression.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Is it not the average?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—It is. Even in these days of depression one can expect one rupee per year from the sale of cocoanuts. The net gain will be 5 rupees per tree. So for 2,400 trees it comes to 12,000 rupees.

Now if you introduce cocoanut arrack it will be very easy for illicit distillation and illicit distillation can be done in a very secret and cheap way also. Even if we are assembled here a boy in the kitchen can easily distil cocoanut arrack without our knowledge. Therefore we will have to be very careful and will have to watch the houses also of the suspected persons.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—But should they not get toddy first?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—Toddy we get in plenty here. If you go to some of the toddy shops you can see that a large quantity of toddy is destroyed every night. There is excess toddy in the shops.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Does the toddy tapped for one day is sold the next day?

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Mr. M. P. Cherian.—It will not be because it is not so good as fresh toddy.

Sir, to continue we will have to prevent illicit distillation and will have to take efficient steps to prevent that. We have 14 ranges in the State. Each range is unnder a Sub-Inspector and for each range we have only 7 peons on an average. They will find it very difficult to get these illicit distillation cases. We will have to increase their number. At least they will have to be increased by 5 for every range. Then we may also require some petty officers. They will have to be given their travelling allowance. Calculating the pay of these on a minimum their monthly salary will come to 800 and odd rupees, and their T. A. will come to 50 rupees. So on the whole an yearly expenditure of Rs. 10,850 will have to be met. The income expected from pattam is only 12,000 rupees and we have to spend 10,850 rupees by way of pay etc, to these additional peons, etc. In addition to these if we introduce cocoanut arrack we have to realise aduty which the Madras Government is realising. Under Interportal Trade Convention we have to realise the same duty as they impose on these articles. Now the average duty on patta arrack comes to Rs. 6—14—9 for a proof gallon and Rs. 4—8—0 for a bulk gallon. The duty on cocoanut arrack imposed by the Madras Government is Rs. 21—14—0 for proof gallonor Rs. 16—14—9 for bulk gallon. That means that one bottle of cocoanut toddy will cost at least about Rs. 3—8—0. Now we are selling it at an average rate of Rs. 1—8—0. What will be the effect of this additional taxation? I leave it to the Hon'ble Members. During this period of depression no ordinary drinker will go in for cocoanut arrack when its price is Rs. 3—8—0 per bottle. Then there is another difficulty also. We cannot allow the contractors to distil the cocoanut arrack. We want a uniform strength in the arrack: Cocoanut arrack can be distilled into different strength. There are some kinds of arrack which are strong and others not so strong. Generally it is 35 u. p. Some arracks are very strong. Of course drunkards may prefer stronger drinks. There is also a mutual understanding between the British Government, our Government, and Travancore Government that the arrack to be used should be of equal strength. If our arrack is stronger than British arrack there will be smuggling from our territory to the British side and if on the other hand British arrack is stronger than our arrack our people will go in for British arrack. So we must have the same strength of the arrack. For that the arrack should be distilled in the distillery under Government control. Now we have got three stills in the Trichur Distillery. These

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stills will have to be changed because they cannot be used for distilling cocoanut arrack. That means additional expenditure. Each still costs between 7,000 and 8,000 rupees. So financially I should say the resolution is not very sound. On the whole it will increase the duty. Now we are realising a duty of about 1,50,000 rupees. If cocoanut arrack is sold the consumption of it must naturally go down and we will be simply losing nearly half a lakh of rupees. If it is beneficial to the Government and if it is not going to give us any loss what is our objection in introducing cocoanut arrack? So the experiment is of a doubtful nature. Can we go in for such a doubtful experiment at this time?

Sir, as regards the respective merits of cocoanut arrack and patta arrack there is difference of opinion. My friend Hon'ble Dr. Sankara Menon who is an efficient Ayurvedic doctor says that patta arrack is less injurious than cocoanut arrack. My friend the Hon'ble Chief Medical Officer says he is not in a position to give an opinion. But Dr. Sankara Menon says that cocoanut arrack is more injurious. It is not my opinion. I gave the opinion of a doctor. Now by opposing this resolution Hon'ble Members should not consider that my department is not showing any sympathy to the poor people at this time of the depression. The contract price of salt for the next two years is higher than the previous price. Legitimately we could have increased the price of salt also. But considering the present condition we did not increase the issue price. We allowed salt to be sold at the same rate. By this arrangement we are foregoing an amount of 15,000 rupees for one year. The contract is to run for 2 years. This 15,000 rupees goes to all people the rich and the poor alike because salt is used by all. If you introduce cocoanut arrack the only persons benefitted are the owners of 2400 trees. They will be getting 12,000 rupees at an enormous cost. So on these grounds I am sorry I have to oppose this resolution.

Mr. Joseph Pettah—Sir, as has been already anticipated by me the main argument from the other side proceeded on the financial question which again is based on a very palpable illusion of the increase of illicit distilling. So if I can give a sufficient answer to this question of illicit distilling the whole superstructure based on this very foundation will fall to the grounds. I admitted even in my opening speech that the distilling process is easy enough and as for the matter of that you need not even go for the boy. It can be done even in this very hall, in an adjacent room while we are here without our detecting the same. But there is the question of tapping toddy. They should first

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of all get toddy. The Hon'ble Member was pleased to say that there is plenty of toddy and every day an excess quantity is destroyed. That fact is open to doubt.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—The Hon'ble Member himself can go to a shop near Trichur and see it for himself.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I have also enquired of some toddy shop keepers. They say that they could not supply sufficient toddy to the people so that many people have to go disappointed without toddy. What is wanted is an equalisation of the excess. The excess in one place should be used to meet the scarcity of another place. Then again perhaps the Hon'ble Member in his anxiety just to put off the matter as a doubtful case was not thinking of another point which again is very relevant. Suppose the people purchase toddy from these shop-keepers and get it distilled. That means there will be a larger sale for toddy and then the Government will get additional revenue at least in the next year. If toddy is purchased from the shops and is distilled that means additional revenue to the contractor also and so for the next time he will bid for more. They have also some competitive spirit.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—On a point of information. A bottle of cocoanut arrack distilled will cost only 10 or 12 annas without duty. Now the cost prize will be Rs. 3—8—0 for a bottle of cocoanut arrack. People may purchase toddy from toddy shops and convert it into arrack but under the present system wherever cocoanut arrack is found it is illicit arrack. Now if you introduce cocoanut arrack in place of patta arrack we will have great difficulty to prove that it is illicit arrack. There is no easy means of presuming that it is illicit arrack. Now if we find cocoanut arrack in the State we can say easily that it is illicit arrack. The case can at once be charged. In that case the accused has to prove that it is not illicit arrack

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I am sorry that the arguments of the Hon'ble Member goes off at a tangent. What I say is this. The Government member was putting forward this sort of illusory figures with this illicit distilling which will affect the revenue of the Government. What I say is if they stand to lose on the one side they stand to gain on the other. If on account of illicit distilling they might lose any thing in the matter of arrack license fees they will gain a corresponding sum from toddy consumption. Illicit tapping of toddy can be controlled. That I think the Hon'ble member will not dispute because it cannot be a private matter and cannot be done under the roof. That is a public thing and that can be easily controlled. Therefore granting that the toddy tapping has to be done with licenses that means a tree

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tax has to be paid in the first instance. Again if more toddy is to be consumed partly for drinking purposes and partly for distillation that means the additional quantity sold will bring an additional income for the sellers. That will keep themselves in competition for the coming year and so the Government will get larger revenue on that score. While therefore I fail to see how it is that the introduction of country arrack will lead to so much of illicit traffic because if there is they have first to get at the duty and if you can restrict the supply of toddy, that is to say when you are granting tree tapping license for the sale of the toddy and if you find that almost every day there is a large quantity of toddy which is wasted you can reduce the number of trees or you can also so adjust that the excess quantity is taken to another locality where there is scarcity. Now again you give the business of distilling to a contractor and give licenses for the trees to be tapped. Now they will not allow others to tap the trees. Therefore the argument of the Government that it will lead to a loss of excise revenue is a mere illusion and I say all the arguments based on that illusion are also illusory. So that beautiful case which has been developed by the Hon'ble member for excise and which he himself towards the end had to admit was of a doubtful nature goes along with the foundation on which it is based.

Now again I ask why this practice was given up. The Hon'ble Member was pleased to give us the history. The death blow was given. But he has not given the reasons.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—The difficulties that we now find for the reintroduction of the system were the very reasons for giving it up.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—That again is a very faulty argument and also a weak one. Now Sir you must understand that there may be difficulties in the way of intoducing a system in place of another system. But it is not so the case for continuing a system which is already in vogue. This system was in vogue in the ancient days. It was given up then. What were the particular difficulties? Was it loss of revenue on account of illicit distilling or was it the difficulty of Government to purchase new stills? All those things were existing. Well I fail to see what could have been the reasons. No substantial reasons have been given for abandoning which was prevalent.

Again with regard to the relief he cannot deny that some relief could be given. As regards the number of trees there may be a difference of opinion. I enquired of some people dealing in this business and they said that it will be somewhere

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about 5000. Even if it were 5000 you may say that it is not so very large. As regards the perennial nature of the trees difficulties would come. When the Hon'ble Member calculates the rent for the trees to be tapped at Rs. 6 he calculates only the best cocoanut trees which even to day gets only Rs. 12. It is because of that I asked whether it was not the average. When you are considering the yield of trees there also you have to calculate with reference to the best trees. Calculating with reference to average trees is a faulty method of argumentation.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—As regards the yield of course I have taken that three trees will yield two gallons of toddy. That is the average. There may be trees which may be yielding more and also trees which may be yielding less. Therefore my calculation is not without foundation. The gentleman who has prepared the estimate for the sugar factory says that he wants 45,000 trees and he has calculated at the rate of Rs. 6 per tree for tapping also.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I too had occasion to see that gentleman and I adressed him on some points. I put the same question to him and he said that ordinarily the trees would be fetching more than that. Because he has to tap 40,000 or 50,000 trees he will have to consider all the trees, good, bad and indifferent in which case the average may come to Rs. 6. Another difficulty was about the uniform strength of the liquor. Do we find that a uniform standard is maintained in any country where wine, whisky, brandy and such other liquors are manufactured? They manufacture liquours of various degrees. One particular company may be manufacturing brandy and whisky of a certain standard and another company may be making them of entirely different capacity. There are many brands of whisky, brandy and wine.

Now with regard to the duty and the arrangement with the British Government. Herein it is that I say there is difficulty for the Government that is difficulty from outside. They would like to have the same amount of duty put in each case. But in this connection our Government should make representations to the British Government saying that the representatives of the people request for the introduction of cocoanut arrack without having recourse to higher duties. They are imposing higher duty in British parts when they have both kinds there. In British parts on one kind they charge a lower rate and on the other a higher rate. But here when we abandon one kind the British Government would not in any reason be justified in asking us to pay more duty. We can have a legitimate cause to represent them on this ingenious pretext of ours that we want

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only so much duty for financial and economic reasons. Therefore the Government hands are strengthened by the opinion of this House. The question of the connection with the British Government is perhaps the only one argument advanced by the Hon'ble Member. All his other arguments were very illusory and some of them even heavily faulty. Any how my intention is only to place this matter before the Government just to see whether they are willing to do anything upon it. If they are wiser they could have got a definite wording from this House. But as I see they are not very particular I am not pressing this resolution. I therefore beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Resolution was, with leave, withdrawn.

Giving of retrospective effect to the amendment to the Standing Order No. 16.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—*This Council recommends to the Government that the amendment as per Order L2, 7252 of 1109 dated 18th January 1934 of the note to the Standing Order No. 16 be given retrospective effect from the date of the previous amendment of the same Standing Order.*

സർ, നിശ്ചയത്തിൽ നിന്നും റിട്രാസ്പക്റ്റീവ് എന്ന വാക്ക് വിടുവാൻ പ്രസിഡണ്ടിന്റെ അനുവാദംഅപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

സീനിയോറിറ്റി തീച്ചയാക്കുന്നതിനു് ആദ്യം ഒരു ഡെഫനിറ്റ് രൂപം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. സ്റ്റാൻറിംഗ് ആർഡർ ഫനുഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു ടോട്ടൽ സവ്വീസു എടുക്കണമെന്നു രൂപാക്കി. എന്നാൽ ഒരു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോഴാം ടോട്ടൽ സവ്വീസ് എടുക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല; ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിലുമുള്ള ടോട്ടൽ സവ്വീസ എടുക്കണം എന്നാക്കി.

ആദ്യത്തെ കണക്കുപ്രകാരം അവകാശപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ അവകാശം പോയശേഷം രണ്ടാമത്തെ അമെൻറുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു് ചില അവകാശങ്ങളെല്ലാം കിട്ടി. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ പല പുതിയ അവകാശങ്ങളുണ്ടായി. വേറെ പല അവകാശങ്ങളും നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ രണ്ടു് അമെൻറുമെൻറു് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പല കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും ഇടവരുന്നതിനാൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെ അമെൻറുമെൻറിനു റിട്രാസ്പക്റ്റീവു് ഇഫെക്റ്റു് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമാണു് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കുമാരൻ എഴുത്തച്ഛൻ.—സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ആദ്യത്തെ സ്റ്റാൻറിംഗ് ആർഡറിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഇങ്ങിനെയാണു്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly